

DOWN IN MEXICO

—Spartanburg special of April 23, in the Charlotte Observer: Governor Leake made a red-hot speech to an assembly of 2,000 on the court house lawn tonight, and then announced Secretary Garrison as "a little pug-nosed ankee," and declared he would never communicate with him again. Secretary Garrison said he had treated him discourteously. The governor also paid his respects to Secretaries Daniels, saying he had proven

not consulted in the drafting of the Carranza note transmitted to Bryan Wednesday night.

strongly, however, that he as governor explain the reasons for his action. He said his label as a "Columbian" was the floor of the Columbia Record, and that the governor might be libelous to publish. William E. Foster, United States minister to Cuba, formerly editor of the Columbia State, and a prominent educator, made the name in the scathing denunciation. The crowd begged Governor Bleasdale to appear. He declined to do so, but appeared to his hearers to take the side of the state. He then, however, Mr. Bleasdale paid special attention to the subject of medical inspection of school children, the movement for universal education and the movement to get out of the state the teachers of negro schools. He vigorously cheered the governor.

—Senator Tillman on Wednesday, after returning from his vacation, gave an interview in regard to the state

yesterday afternoon was
evidence of the fact that the

South Carolina, begging me to use my influence with the war department to get the island returned to select the Isle of Palms for the military encampment site, instead of carrying out the plan for the island. I reformed the money spent already by the owners of the island in preparing for this thing and I told them that it will come to business men, merchants, truck gardeners, etc., will be the ones to profit from this thing. I attended the meeting of the Clemson college board of trustees when this matter was discussed on Monday, May 10. Mr. Whaley and I had the matter all arranged, as we thought, but I left the impression on the board for the governor's unfortunate attitude and letters to the war department that they would not do anything to trouble whatever. If Governor Blaise had waited until the orders were issued and the thing settled so far as the war department was concerned, there would have been no hitch at all. The governors of North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia have all successfully been asking his permission

the troops also carry 2

United States, I believe; but his egoism, his selfishness, his pride and his vanity magnify his own importance, and his harshness and the whole state will be the sufferers thereby. I talked with Governor Garrison on Tuesday morning for the first time on this subject, and found his mind very much set up on the subject of emancipation to go to the Isle of Pines was made through the address of General Evans, and I thought I was then had nothing whatever to do with it. General Evans had made a great mistake in coming to this place, and I so notified Mr. Little. After the governor's letter, I received from him that he had been the first time. Mr. Garrison emphatically gave me to understand that unless I was able to get the governor's decision be altered. The governor had made him mad by his insulting letters and forced him to do so. I thought I have the emancipation go to South Carolina at all, and to my regret I thought I had better let him know whatever in regard to this matter. I am sorry the state will lose the en-

George Draine, Severn
Second Regiment.
Draine St. Joseph, Mo.

tion will lose much trade and advertisement if the sort she wants is not advertised throughout the United States that South Carolina has the economic advantage. The governor's arrogant attitude towards the secretary of war. I think, perhaps, that the war was not lost. It will prevent any encampment being held at all, but of course, I do not know this."

THE STATE DEPT.

**Department Figures Carry Inter-
esting Information.**

Preliminary figures from the forthcoming bulletin of the national and state indebtedness and funds and investments have been given out by the director of the United States census department of commerce. The bulletin carries information for the state of South Carolina, as well as for the other states and the United States. The data were compiled un-
der the supervision of the director, extra special agent in charge of

Harry J. Reed, Six
Second Regiment; n

ed will contain statistics for each year from 1890 to 1913. In addition, there will be an account of the public debt of the Republic, and will also contain details for the year most nearly corresponding to the date of the issue of the bulletin. The general movement during a period of over thirty years. The bulletin will contain the details of the public debt as well as many details, such as the various classes of outstanding bonds, and the various public funds. It will also show the paying debt and its component parts. The various funds will be shown separately all the different funds, and in each case cash and securities. The public debt of the Republic of the states for each year under the public debt of the Republic. The public debt (less sinking fund assets) will be given.

An inspection of the tables for the Republic of China in the bulletin soon to be issued shows that the bonded indebtedness increased very seriously during the last ten years. In 1900 it was \$1,000,000, in 1910 it had risen to \$6,444,000. In 1912, the public debt obligations were \$12,000,000, and in 1913, the public debt had risen to \$192,000,000.

and will come up again Tuesday according to the certified

to \$7,000 in 1912. The capital of funds and investments in the securities fluctuated greatly, rising from \$266,000 in 1890 to \$1,109,000 in 1912. The population of the State increased with each year, increasing in the 100 of \$663,000 during the period. The sinking fund payments continued throughout two decades but reached a maximum \$984,000 in 1912. The State's less significant debt was appreciably less than the total debt. The debt of the state decreased more than a million dollars in the last 20-year period and the population increased materially, hence the per capita debt declined nearly 50%. The total debt of South Carolina at the close of the fiscal year, October 31, was \$7,478,000 in 1897 it had increased to \$10,255,000 but subsequently advanced to \$7,112,000. The population of the state increased from 1,096,000 in 1890 to 1,655,000 in 1912 which combined with the decreased per capita debt to bring about a reduction in the total debt. The per capita debt per capita debt was \$7.51 in 1890 and \$4.30 in 1912.

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rolina, we find that, taking the entire debt (less sinking fund assets) for the 48 states, the per capita debt, according to the latest report, is \$352, \$0.46 less than the per capita debt in South Carolina. Comparing the decrease in the per capita debt of North Carolina and the 48 states for the same year period, we find \$48.11 to \$352 in the average for the 48 states, and \$7.51 to \$53.98 in South Carolina.

At the present time about 1.6 per cent of the total population of the United States will be found in South Carolina, and 1.8 per cent of the total (but less sinking fund assets) is attributed to that state.